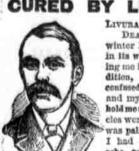
WHAT OTHERS SAY.

INCIPIENT PARALYSIS,

HEART DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA. AND CONSTANT HEADACHE. INDUCED BY LA GRIPPE.

COMPLETELY CURED BY LIVURA.



LIVURA M'F'G. CO., DEAR SIRE:-" Last winter I had La Grippe in its worst form, leaving me in a terrible condition, my Brain was confused, my Heart weak, and my legs refused to hold meup, and the muscles were so soro that it was painful to lie down. I had continual Headnche, and everything 1

MR. J. L. WEAVER, ate distressed me. could not work, sleep, or cat, and my right side became numb. Several doctors told me I had Incipient Paralysis, and that I could get no better. I grow so weak that I could not leave the house. Hearing of PITCHER'S LIVURA I got a bottle and it helped me from the first. I took 4 bottles in all, and am PERFECTLY WELL in every way, and now work all day. I know that PITCHER'S LIVURA

Yours truly, JOHN L. WEAVER. 217 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio.

LIVURA OINTMENT The Great Skin Cure.

Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, etc. Sold by all Druggists, or by mail. Price 35 Cents. THE LIVURA M'F'G. CO., NASHVILLE, TENK.

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors

These tints are a combination of perfeetly pure colors, put up in small cans, and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can, By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

Strictly Pure White Lead

and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure:

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock" Davis-Chambers"

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most re-liable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you tion that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., 1 Broadway, New York.

Pittsburgh Brunch, National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh, Pa.

1

"MOTHERS" FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY, Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.-My wife used

MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars. DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price. \$1.50 per bot e. Book "To Mothers" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., TOR BALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

COSTIVENESS and HEADACHE.

COSTIVENESS and HEADACHE.
They are mild and remain in the system until they act on the liver, cause a natural flow of bile and their tonic properties impart power to the bowels to remove unhealthy accumulations. Good appetite and digestion result from the use of these little pills.

Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

Of 65 acres, situated in Nimishillen township, two and one-half miles northwest of Louisville and six miles northeast of Canton, on the road leading from Canton to Harrisburg, and also on the road leading from Louisville to New Berlin. Said farm has

8 Acres of Good Timber Land the remainder being tiliable and under a good state of cultivation. On said premises is a good

Two-Story Frame House,

Also a good summer house and wash house. GOOD BANK BALN, 45x30 feet, wagon shed, corn-crib, hog pen, etc., together with all other out-buildings usually found on a well arranged farm, Two Good Wells on the Farm and a Never-Failing Spring at House.

Two orchards, one being a peach orchard; also an abundance of other fruit, such as peacs, plums, cherries, grapes, &c.

The buildings and fenoes on the premises are in
excellent repair. Said farm will be sold as a part
or whole, and on very easy terms. For further par-ticulars call on or address

GEO. H. BECK. Massilion, Ohio. d15tf HENRY W. HOSSLER, Canton, Ohio.

THE GEO. D. HARTER BANK, GEO. D. HARTER & BRO.

Stock Subscribed, - \$300,000 Paid in Stock, - - \$180,000 DIRECTORS, F. HERBRUCK, President, H. W. HARTER, Vice Pres. C. D. BACHTEL, Cashier. USTIR LYNGE. H. B. JONES,

INAUGURATION DAYS.

Historic Notes Apropos to the Coming Event of March 4.

NINETEEN PRESIDENTS ELECTED.

lixteen Were Inaugurated on March 4 Two on March 5 and One on April 30. Curious Facts Tending to Create Superstition-Comparison with Other Countries. [Copyright, 1868, by American Press Associa-

tion.] There is an old story to the effect that Benjamin Franklin selected the 4th of March for inauguration day because in the next two centuries it would fall on Sunday less often than any other day in the year, and this statement has crept into a few works meant to be historical. It is, howthan any other day in the ever, but one of the many

and Lot's wife, in which a WASHINGTON, remarkable and interesting fact has gradually given rise to a legend to account for the fact. It is a pleasing story out there is no proof of it whatev there is almost conclusive proof to the co.

cases, like those of Niobe

It is certain that Franklin bothered him self very little about the distinction be tween sacred and secular days, and disre carded it altogether in his daily life; that the conven-

daily life; that the convention of 1787 did not fix the day, and in fact could have no means of foresecting when it would be possible to name a day, and that when it became possible by the adhesion of the ninth state to the constitution the Con-JOHN ADAMS. federation congress then in session fixed the day by a sort of accident. And yet i is a fact, and a very curious fact indeed that the day does very rarely fall on Sunday, though at first view it would seem that this day or any other day would do so

one time in seven. The first day set was Wednesday, and the years 1800 and 1900 are, contrary to the four year rule, not leap years. The first day was just eleven years before



JEFFERSON, being such a conjunction only six times in the first two centuries of the government's existence, or once in thirty-three instead of once in seven years. But little less curious was the result of the meeting of the first congress in 1789. As six congresses convened in the last contury and the seventh in 1801 it results that the calculation as to the number of any congress turns on the alleged "unlucky number"-13. Thus, to determine the num ber of any congress, add thirteen to the year it first convened and divide by twothe quotient is the number of the congress Conversely, double the number of any congress and substract thirteen, and the re-mainder will be the year it convened. Ninety-one and thirteen are 104, the half of which is fifty-two-the number of the pres

ent congress. For the next century add Though we have had twenty-three presidents, but nineteen were formally inaugu rated, and but sixteen of these on the 4th

of March, if the first time of March, if the first time only be counted, for Washington took the oath the first time on April 30, and Taylor and Hayes were inaugurated on Monday, March 5. The same is true of Monroe's second inaugu-

ration, but his first was on the regular day. The sec- MADISON. ond Adams, Pierce and Garfield were in-

augurated on Friday. Five inaugurations have been on Monday and five on Wednesday, and the coming one will make five on Saturday, no other day in the week having had more than three. It is also a curious fact that, though the

government is 104 years old and we have had twenty-three presidents, there were but eight in the first half of the period to fifteen in the second half, and a man who 香雨 is today but half as old as the government has lived in the administrations of two-thirds of the presidents. Thus from 1789 to 1837 the

MONROE. average of a president's serv-ice was six years eight nonths and seventeen days and a fraction, while since the latter year the average has been but three years and six months, and this despite the fact that two of the late presidents were re-elected. Deduct the eight years of Grant, and the average of the others really appears alarmingly short.

The shortest service was that of W. H. Harrison-one month-and the longest that of Grant, who held the office eight years and

a day, unless indeed we adopt the facetious sugges-tion of the Whigs that Jack-南馬 son really governed during
the "nominal administration of Van Buren." It is
also worth noting that of
the eight presidents re-elect
Tackson, Lincoln and

Grant were the only ones whose second inaugurations J. Q. ADAMS. were celebrated with much display, though it is certain that Cleveland's will soon furnish a fourth case, and a notable one. In truth, there are many things in the latter's career which might justify a little superstition in his case. No other American, save possibly Washington and Jackson, has had such an extraordinary personal tri-

umph. The selection of March 4 was, as afore said, probably a sort of accident. On the 2d of July, 1788, the president of the Confederation congress, then in session at New York, notified that body that New Hampshire had ratified the constitution on the 21st of June preceding, and as it was the rinth state to do so that instrument was now by its own terms to become the supreme law. After prolonged debate congress on the 13th of September, 1788, passed

the following: Resolved, That the first Wednesday of January next (1789) be the day for appointing elect-ors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for president, and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of congress the place for

ommencing proceedings under the said con-From this it will be seen that there was exactly a month's time between each of the three very essential acts of appointing elect-ors—assembling the elect-

ors in their respective states -and "commencing pro-ceedings." As a matter of fact, the first Wednesday in March, 1780, fell on the 4th, and three years later that date was fixed upon for all time. But there is nothing extent to indicate any spe-





of New York, administered the outh in the presence of some 40,000 people, and that the centennial celebration of that event in New York city in 1889 was a really wonderful success, on which

VAN BUREN. occasion there were more people in the city than at any other time in its history. It was positively the only time, said the oldest inhabitants, when time, said the oldest inhabitants, when "the city crowd was completely over-whelmed and lost in the country crowd." His second inauguration, in Philadelphia, Monday, March 4, 1793, presented an al-most ludicrous contrast. He took the oath in the senate chamber in the presence of both houses of congress and made a brief address, and if anything unusual occurred the journals of the day failed to mention it Nor was the inauguration of John Ad-ams on Saturday, March 4, 1797, a particu-

larly impressive affair. Thomas Jefferson took the oath as vice president in the senate chamber, March pronounced a high compliment on Mr. Adams, who had just vacated the chair, and then led the way to the chamber of the house, where the inauguration took place. Almost every witness who

has given any account of it W.H.HARRISON. says that all eyes were directed to Washington, and as Jefferson stood on the other side, a rather tall and commanding figure, the new president really seemed overshadowed. He spoke at some length, eulogized Washington very highly, denied quite em-phatically that he favored a stronger government than that ordained in the consti tution and pronounced the oath after the chief justice of the United States. Adams is distinguished in our history for

many things, and one is, unfortunately, for

being the first president who refused to participate in the inauguration of his successor. It was in deed a very trying occasion for him. There have been some heated campaigns since, but none in which personal animosities played so great a part as in 1800 Normal great a part as in 1800. Nowa days partisans call each oth

POLIC "enemies of American industry," "thieves" and "monopolists" or "cranks" and "Adullamites," but it is chiefly Pickwickian. In 1800 they really believed it. So when Jefferson was elected by the house on the thirty-sixth ballot and after a desperate struggle a deep groan ran through the Federalist party, and Adams left Washington carly in the morning of March 4, 1801. This bad example was followed by his son in

1829 and by Johnson in 1849. It is ruther singular there should have een so much dispute about the facts of Jefferson's inauguration. It is clearly proved that he intended to go in the usual state, with a carriage and six horses, but the carriage ordered was not completed in time, Adams refused the courtesy, as aforesaid, and so Jefferson, the attendant marshal and a few others made the little trip on horseback. His second inauguration had more style about it. On Saturday, March 4, 809, Madison took the oath in the hall of the house, and the only fact about it which excited much comment was that he was clad in a suit of elegant black cloth en-

irely of American manufacture." The next four inaugurations were conentional in the extreme. That of 1821 was n Monday, March 5, as then, for the first me, the regular day fell on Sunday. John Quincy Ad-old and solemn ceremonial, but with him it ended, as grown English and colonial orms. And as a great break

followed, this is the proper TAYLOR, lace to give a list of the presidents regularly inaugurated, with date of birth, in auguration and death, and to note the interregnums filled by vice presidents: George Washington-Feb. 23, 1732; April 80

John Adams—Oct. 19, 1735; March 4, 1797; July 4, 1820. Thomas Jefferson-April 2, 1743; March 4,

1991; 1805; Jul. 4, 1823. James Mailson-March 16, 1751; March 4, 1800; 1813; Jun. 28, 1856. James Monroe-April 28, 1758; March 4, 1817; March 5, 1821; July 4, 1831.

John Quincy Adams—July 11, 1767; March 4. 825; Feb. 23, 348, Andrew Jackson-March 15, 1767; March 4,

829; 1863; June 8, 1845. Martin Van Buren-Dec. 5, 1732; March 4, William Henry Harrison-Feb. 9, 1773; March 4, 1841; April 4, 1841. John Tyler-Interregnum

James Knox Polk-Nov. 2, 1795; March 4, 1845; une 15, 1849, Zuchary Taylor-Sept. 24, 178; March 5, 1849; July v. 1850. Millard Fillmore—Interregnum. Franklin Pierce—Nov. 23, 1864; March 4, 1853;

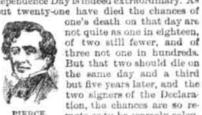
Oct. 8, 1869. James Buchanan-April 13, 1791; March 4, 1857; June 1, 1868. Abraham Lincoln-Feb. 12, 1809; March 4, 1861;

Abraham Lincoln—Foo. 12, 1889; March e, 1861; 1865; April 15, 1865; Andrew Johnson—Interregnum, Ulysses Simpson Grant—April 27, 1822; March 4, 1899; 1873; July 22, 1885. Rutherford Birchard Hayes—Oct. 14, 1822; March 5, 1877; Jan. 17, 1898.

James Abram Garfield-Nov. 19, 1891; March 4, 1881; Sept. 19, 1881. Chester Alan Arthur-Interregnum. Grover Cleveland—March 18, 1897; March 4, 1885, and to be inaugurated again just eight years later, the first case of the kind in our his-

ory. Benjamin Harrison—Aug. 20, 1833; March 4 1889. After March 4 next he will be the only living ex-president, as his successor and prede

The fact that three presidents died on In dependence Day is indeed extraordinary. As but twenty-one have died the chances of



PIERCE. mote as to be acarcely calcu lable. Yet it happened. Vice President Hamlin also died on that day. Nearly all the presidents have lived to an advanced age, as it was natural they should be men of great vitality and temperate lives to attain the honor. John Adams was the oldest, lacking but a few weeks of ninety-one, while, omitting Lincoln, killed at fifty-for and Garfield, killed within a few weeks of fifty, the youngest dying was Polk at fifty-

Another curious fact is that, including the presidents of the senate who succeeded to the functions of the office, there have been more vice presidents than presidents— to wit, thirty-four, though Clinton, Tompkins, Calhoun and King each served in two administrations.

From Adams the father to Adams the on, as aforesaid, the inaugurations were mild affairs, but Jackson came in with a breeze, and the occasion was indeed breezy. He set the example of taking the oath on and delivering the inaugural from the east front of the Capitol, and then, making all reasonable deductions for the partisan spite of those who described it, the scene which followed did indeed "beggar description." The largest crowd seen in Washington down to that time was in attendance, and the mud was, in southwestern phrase, "half bootleg deep." on Pennsylvania avenue.

Through that mud the crowd rushed to
the White House, where all the doors were thrown open and punch served out in bar-rels, buckets, tubs and even,

so the opposition said, wash

son) was cut up and served. The struggle for pieces resulted in a smash of furniture liquor was spilled and cheese trodden into the carpet, while ladies held dainty handkerchiefs to their noses and foreign diplo-mats looked on in undisguised horror.

Daniel Webster said the place looked like a republican palace taken by siege and sacked by the victorious enemy, but Ben-

ton, Felix Grundy and men of that class thought it just 1 23 as well to "let the boys have years." It was the last scene of the sort, though Jackson's second inauguration also attracted a large crowd. their way once in four LINCOLN. Van Buren in 1837-was omparatively tame affair, but in 1841 the

Whigs honored Harrison with a grand ral ly. Thence to Lincoln each inauguration was much like its predecessor, and nonpresented features of unusual interest. The crowds, however, continued to increase, and the procession which followed Buchanan reached nearly from the Capitol to the White House.

This was the end of the old regime. Little as the great men of the day suspected it, the old republic was, practically, soon to pass away, and be replaced by one of vastly increased and centralized powers. In all the great speeches and

state papers down to 1861

one finds the federal union referred to indifferently as the Union or the confeder-CHAPT acy. Thus President Pierce in his inaugural said, "The security and repose of this GRANT. tion by any foreign power," dent Buchanan in his said, "Let every American reflect upon the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every What a storm portion of the confederacy." What a sto such use of that would would now raise!

The impending change was indicated on March 4, 1861, by the first military display of real consequence at an inauguration There were sharpshooters on the housetops along the avenue as Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln rode slowly

growd to which the new president spoke.
It was a sail present. General Scott was It was a sad pressu savagely criticised for these arrangements but subsequent events justified him. Since that date the military has f llitary has formed

n important part every inauguration. and at Grant's second induction, March 4 1878, the display was such as oreigners accustomed to an oreigners accustomed to an finest exhibits of London, Paris and Berlin. Burit was fatal to some of the participant and to many special and to excite the adminision of

minence as the most inclement of any inauguration day GARFIELD. in our history. From dawn till dark northwest wind so keen and cold that is seemed to chill even the hones blew without an instant's constinn. Scores of soldiers and sailors who had to stand long in place were prostrated in consequence, while are mortality of the city for a short time



CLEVELAND, ings, as the weather was tioned Dr. Morse said that it was fine and all the hotels overcrowded, and rail- soon after extraction to foretell the terroad managers tell with pardonable pride mination of the wound, but that Mr. their homes in fairly good season. But all V. Dey telegraphed to Mrs. Mackay in these and other incidents of recent inangurations are still fresh in the public mine. In conclusion, a few comparisons are justifiable. We have had twenty-three predents in 104 years, while Rome had, dis carding minor contestants,

sixty-four emperors in 503 years, and Great Britain has years, and Great Britain has had, beginning with Wilhad, beginning with the liam the Conqueror, thirty-five sovereigns in 836 years. Of presidents in Mexico, Hayti and South America, the results had the targets and the little targets a

it would be idle to make an estimate. Yet two of our B. HARRISON. presidents have been assassinated, and as other, Jackson, only escaped that fate by an accident which apparently would not happen one time in a thousand. Another escaped impeachment by but one vote. Ou the whole, though we may justly claim an improvement over the dark past, yet there is nothing to make us boast. Our government is by no means exempt from the evils ment is by no means.
which afflict other nations.
J. H. BEADLE,

The Conductor Wins For Once. "I had a strordinary experience last night," said the Main street conductor,

addressing himself to nobody in particular. "A woman got on my car to go to Tupper street, an I forgot to let her off. When we got half a block by, she made a grab at the rope, pulled the wrong one an run up 36 fares before I could stop her." The passengers groaned. Finally the

man in the corner said: "If you can't tell us nothin fresher'n that, quit talkin!"

"Wait'll I get through," continued the conductor. "When I told her what she had did, an that I would have to pay the fares to the company, she pulled out her purse, did a little figerin an give me

"Honest woman," said the passenger with the fur collared coat. "Remarkable instance," said the fat

passenger, who sat near the door. "Yes," assented the conductor as he absentmindedly punched a transfer check two hours late. "Specially as them fares were on the 3-cent register, and I cleared 73 cents by the deal."—Buffalo Express.

Satisfied. Patient-Well, doctor, how do you find things today? Doctor (cheerfully)-I feel very much better satisfied. Patient-I feel worse than ever. What

have you discovered that makes you feel Doctor-I am satisfied now that the medicine I have been giving you for the last three months has not been doing you a bit of good. I was in doubt about it

It Should be in Every House, J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of lagrippe, when various other remedies and several physicians had done her up and several obvaicions had done her no

on Attempt to Assassinate John W. Mackay.

IS BADLY INJURED.

A Bullet Enters the Famous California Mining King's Shoulder,

Then the Assailant, An Old Man, Shoots Himself Near the Heart-The Tragedy in a Business Center of San Francisco. Act of a Ruined Speculator - Great Sensation Caused by the Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 .- The life of John W. Mackay was attempted yesterday by W. C. Rippey, an old man who was undoubtedly insane, and who, after attempting Mr. Mackay's assassination, turned the weapon upon himself and inflicted a mortal wound. Shortly after noon two men, one of them an old man, were seen walking through Lick alley, a passage through the Lick House from Sutter to Post streets. Persons who noticed the two men paid no particular attention to them until suddenly two shots in rapid succession were fired and the man who fired them-the olderwas seen to fall near the end of the alley. The other, who seemed to be wounded, was at once helped into a buggy and driven rapidly away, while scious on the street. An immense crowd arrived. A patrol wagon was called

tor found that the suicidal bullet had penetrated above the heart and had avenue as Mr. Bueness, and Mr. Lincoln rode slowy to the Capitol; there were squads of cavalry to guard the street crossings, and squads of infantry along the route; there were trusty riflemen at the upper wing the street crossings, and squads of infantry along the route; there were trusty riflemen at the upper wing the route of the wing man's person to indicate who he was. He had in his pocket a letter addressed to a morning paper in which the writer stated that he was 73 years of age. It was signed W. C. There was also upon him an arme of Dr. L. L. passed through the back, from under which the writer stated that he was 73 years of age. It was signed W. C. Rippey. There was also upon him an envelope bearing the name of Dr. L. L. Lincoln. On the back of the envelope were the words: "The end is not yet. Upon a sheet of paper under the head-ing, "Food for Reflection," were the words: "Paid \$150,000 for one sapphire to place on the forehead of his wife, a sufficient amount to have saved at least 500 of his victims from suicidal graves. Just think of it. Inscribe it upon his

tomb. Mr. Mackay Proves Game. When Mr. Mackay reached his room at the hotel he removed his garments without assistance and waited for a physician. Dr. Keeney and Dr. John F. Morse arrived at the same time. After a brief examination they stated that the wound was not fatal. The bullet entered under the right shoulder blade and glanced toward the right. It was suggested that the physicians should delay probing for the bullet until Mr. pectators suffered so much that the aver Mackay became more composed, but the age mortality of the city for a short time after is said to have been notably increased. Far otherwise was it at the inauguration ately. Soon after 2 o'clock the physical states at the inauguration ately. of Cleveland, on which occasion by far the cians extracted the bullet. Dr. Mors greatest crowd ever seen there was assembled in Washington. Corright shoulder blade and ranging slightly to the right struck the vertebrae, lodgoccasion in many hundred ing in one of the spinous processes. Dr. columns. Citizens of Wash- Morse said that the wound was not ington still tell with glot necessarily fatal, but that his patient was by no means out of da night through on chairs, on benches in the parks and on the steps of public building or lockjaw. When closely questioned Dr. Morse said that it was too London and young Mackay in New York that Mr. Mackay had been shot, but that the wound was not considered dangerous. After the extraction of the bulle

he wired giving the above statement of the patient's condition.

Mr. Mackay's Story. The news spread rapidly and Mr. Mackay had hardly reached his room before it was besieged with friends anxious to know whether his wound was serious. Mr. Mackay's statement of the

affair is as follows:
"I was walking down Sutter street bound for my room to pack my valise, as I intended to go to Virginia City this afternoon. When I reached Lick alley I thought it would be a short cut to the hotel. I had hardly taken two steps into Lick alley when I heard a pistol shot. I paused for a moment, rather startled, for I had not seen any one in the alley when I entered it and did not at first know in which direction the reat first know in which direction the report of the pistol came. Suddenly a voice exclaimed, 'Mr. Mackay, you have been shot,' and, looking up, I saw the gentleman who brought me to my room, Mr. Bonner, on the other side of the alley. 'No, I am not shot,' I replied. 'Yes you are 'the insight de for I saw dust Yes you are,' he insisted, 'for I saw dust fly from your coat when the bulle I put my hand around under my coat and, sure enough, when looked at my hand it was covered with blood. I then felt a pain in my back. It all happened in a second and, turning half way around, I saw my assailant standing at the head of the alley with his pistol pointed at me. I then hurried across to the east side of the alley and as I did so I saw the old man put the pistol, as I thought, to his mouth and fire it again. He then reeled and fell and I continued up the alley until we

eached Mr. Bonner's cart and he drove me to the Palace. When Mr. Mackay was asked if he knew the man who had shot him he said: "I never knew of a man named Rippey. I had a good look at the old man who shot me and I am certain I do not know him. I cannot give any rea-

sons for the assault. Who the Assassin Is.

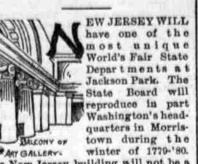
Dr. August A. Drossel fully identified the dying assassin as W. C. Rippey. He said: "Iknew Rippey very well. He used to come to my place every day to read the papers before he went down town. He did not come in yesterlay morning a usual, and he seemed very much dis tressed over something as he passed about 9 o'clock. He was born in Cincinnati, and leaves a wife and family there. At one time he was worth over \$700,000. He made about \$50,000 on the Comstock. He came to San Francisco and began gambling in stocks. His money soon began to go and then he opened a cash grocery store. That ven-ture failed and about four years ago be was running the bar and diningroom on the steamer which plies between San Francisco and Stockton. At one time he lived in Denver and owned considerable property, but it also went in his stock speculations. Latterly the old man war almost without means and was in a very despondent frame of mind. He knew

almost all the old timers in California. When no one else could identify old

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE UNIQUE BUILDING ERECTED BY NEW JERSEY.

Reproduction of the Headquarters of Gen. George Washington at Norristown, 1779-80-Bronze Statue of the First President.



Bucony or town during the ANY GALLERY winter of 1779-'80 The New Jersey building will not be a fac simile of this historical structure, but its main features have been chiefly modeled after it by Architect Charles A. Gifford of Newark. In adopting a historical building for its design New Jersey has followed in the wake of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, of which the one will have the old John Hancock residence and the other a reproduction of Independence Hall at Philadelphia.

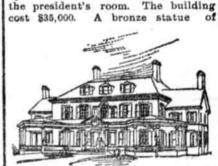
New Jersey people think they have done a patriotic thing in selecting Washington's headquarters. They say that it was there Alexander Hamilton the old man lay bleeding and uncon- lived during the long winter of 1779, and that there he met the lady whom at once assembled and the police soon he afterwards married. In addition, celebrated men, including Green, and the wounded man was hurried to Knox, Lafayette, Steuben, Kosciusko, the receiving hospital. There the doc-Schuyler, "Light Horse" Harry Lee, Israel Putnam, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and Benedict Arnold, have all been beneath its roof. The building will be used as headquarter for the New Jersey Commissioners, and will be a place where every one from that State will be made to feel at homewhere he will meet his friends, register his address, and receive his letters. It is, in fact, to be Jersey headquarters. There will be no exhibits in the State building. It will be used for club house purposes and the convenience of all New Jersey people. There will be large and inviting piazzas on the front and rear. The main entrance will open into a large, assembly hall two stories high, with a circular balcony looking down from the second story. This hall will contain a postoffice, a hat and coat

> right side of the building will be located the rooms set apart especially for women. These apartments consist of general meeting-room and two parlors. On the left are the rooms set apart for men, the secretary's office,

counter, a large open fireplace nearly

ten feet wide, and a main stairway

leading to the second story. On the



NEW JERSEY BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S

FAIR. Washington has been placed on the grounds in front of the building. Strange to say it is the only statue of the Father of his Country seen on the

fair grounds. NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Richville Booming.

RICHVILLE, Feb. 27. As our court house is situated in Canton and is a very unhealthy place and terrible noisy place, we pray our county commis-sioners to move it to Richville. Our little sioners to move it to Richvine. Our fitte burg is noted for its beautiful scenery and splendid farms and good farmers. We are energetic in springs with fine water and with our many other resources it will be just the place, and as the street car line will connect us with Mapelton and Church Gambrinus, it will make it conve-Church Gambrinus, it will make it convenient all around, especially for the brethren who commune every Sabbath at Gambrinus church and as our county commissioners are very husy on the Panama
canal through the Hurford Hill, we want
the swing o'ye fish. P. K. the swing o' ye fish.

DEATH OF A. M. DARR.

A Prominent Limaville Citizen Gone to His Reward.

The cold hand of death has removed from our midst one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of our vil-lage, in the person of Alexander M. Darr, lage, in the person of Alexander M. Darr, a brother to S. E. Darr of this place. Mr. Darr bas been in poor health for a little over one year, having, during that time, been confined to his bed but very little of the time. Oct. 1 Mr. Darr lost his speech, consequently he was not able to speak above a whisper from that time on. He was born near Schellaburg, Bedford Co. Pa., Feb. 13, 1854, and was sged 28 years and 13 days. He came to Ohio about five years ago. Dec. 24, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Eva Miller of this place. Onechild was born to them, a boy, about six months ago. Their only child was taken from them, having died with lung trouble, and at the same time Mrs. Darr was very sick. She regained her former health, and from that time on Mr. Darr began to fall more rapidly. The best medical skill was tried, but all in valn. Throat and lung trouble was the cause of his death. By occupation he was a school tagcher since 1884. He died honored and respected by all who knew him. The funer-1 services will be held Wednesday at 1 o'clock. The L. O. O. F. will conduct the burial. lage, in the person of Alexander M. Darr a brother to S. E. Darr of this place. Mr O. F. will conduct the burial.

ANOTHER SQUIRE

Wanted by Some Prominent Citizens of

A petition was filed with Probate Judge A petition was filed with Probate Judge Fawcett today asking that another office of Justice of the Peace be created in Plain township, and that a day be appointed for the election of such an officer. The petition is signed by about thirty prominent citizens of the township, The Judge will bear evidence in the matter on March 14. Plain township now has two Justices of the Peace, but the citizens of that portion of the county seem to think that this is not sufficient to settle the difficulties arising in the community. arising in the community.

Mrs. Schmachtenberger Dead. Mrs. Schmachtenberger, widow of the ate Jacob Schmachtenberger of Minerva-lied at her home after a somewhat pro-

Against Mistakes in Making Change, Forgotten "Charges," Failure to "Enter" Money Paid Out, &c.

These are the things that undermine a store-keeper's business. Prevent them by using a

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PRICES: \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$65, \$75, \$85, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$225, \$250.

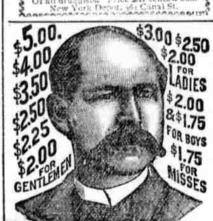
National Cash Register Co.



ions Disorders arising from Wenks
Stanzach, impaired Direction, Discordered Liver and all Female THEY ARE COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

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Everybody abould wear them. It is a duty
you owe yourself to get the best value for
your money. Floonomize in your footwear by
purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which
represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

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Bewere of frond. Nore require without W. L.

Beware of fraud. None genuine without W. L. ouglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look or it when you buy. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

JOHN D. FRANK.

In Buying do you try to get

the best or the cheapest? It you want to be certain to

go where even a child can be sure to get the best to be found tor the price paid. Reliability

John Schumacher

14 E. Tuscarawas St. Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Execu-or of the estate of Rachel Harmony, late of Stark county, Ohio, decessed. CHARLEL E. RUPERD, Dated the 5th day of Feb., 1868. Executor.

Notice of Appointment. The undersigned has been duly appointed Ex-ecutor of the estate of Susanna Henning, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Q2O. W. HENNING.

Dated the 10th day of Feb., 1868. Executor, fiddws Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Mary Schembechler, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

MICHAEL SCHEMBECHLER,
Administrator,
Dated the 19th day of Feb., 1869.

Notice of Appointment. The undersigned have been duly appointed Ex-cutors of the estate of George Wise, late of Stark ounty, Ohio, deceased.

OHRISTIAN WISE,
PETER WISE,
PARED WISE,
MARIL E. WISE,
ING.
RESCUTORS,

A GENTS WANTED—To sell LA CURA, the great Liver Hemedy. A vegetable compound and health restorer. Send \$1.00 for samples.

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